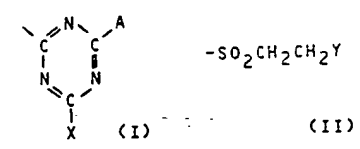


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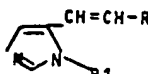
<p>85-321684/51 A97 E24 G02 SUMO 24.04.84 SUMITOMO CHEM IND KK *J6 0226-575-A 24.04.84-JP-082305 (11.10.85) C09d-11 Ink compsn. for ink jet printing - comprises water, hydrophilic organic solvent and dye C85-139294</p>	<p>A(12-W7E) E(25-E) G(2-A4B) pyrrolidone or 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone) or intermolecular ester (e.g. butyrolactone, valerolactone, caprolactone, heptalactone, octalactone or nonalactone). The ink compsn. is opt. blended with surface tension controller, viscosity controller and/or UV ray absorber. In order to enhance the distinctness and fastness to light and water, the heated ink compsn. is injected or printed image may be heated. ADVANTAGE - The ink compsn. has high stability against continuous injection and long storage stability and provides image having high depth, distinctness and fastness to light and water. (7pp Dwg.No.0/0)</p>
<p>Ink compsn. for ink jet printing comprises 5-90wt.% water, 10-70wt.% hydrophilic organic solvent and 0.1-20wt.% dye contg. reactive gp. (I) or (II) (X is releasable gp. coupled to the triazine ring via = N-, -S- or -O-, A is substit. non-reactive with cellulose or substit. reactive with cellulose in the presence of acid binder and Y is releasable gp. coupled to the ethylene gp. via = N- or -S- or halogen atom). The hydrophilic organic solvent is pref. 1-10C alkyl alcohol, ether (e.g. ethyl ether, butyl ether, ethylene glycol diethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether), ketone (e.g. acetone, methylethyl ketone, methylpropyl ketone, methylamyl ketone or cyclohexanone), ester (e.g. ethyl formate, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, propyl acetate, butyl acetate, phenyl acetate, ethylene glycol monoethyl acetate or ethyl lactate), polyol (e.g. ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol or glycerin), amide (e.g. dimethylformamide or dimethylacetamide), polyalkylene glycol (e.g. polyethylene glycol or polypropylene glycol), amine (e.g. diethanol amine or triethanol amine), N-contg. heterocyclic cpd. (e.g. pyrrolidone, N-methyl-2-</p>	<p>(I) (II)</p> 

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JA 1165223
SEP 1984

84-273894/44 RICOH KK	E13 F09 G05 P75	RICO 17.03.83 *J5 9169-883-A	E(7-D9) F(5-A6B, 5-A6D) G(2-A4A)	265
17.03.83-JP-043231 (25.09.84) B41m-05 D21h-01/38 Ink jet recording medium - has urocanic acid salt and amide to increase thermal and light stability			 <p>(I)</p>	
C84-116236				
<p>New medium contains cpd. of formula (I) on the surface of the support.</p> <p>USE/ADVANTAGE - Medium remarkably improves the light resistance and fastness of colour printing picture and can expand the selection of water soluble dyes to be sued. The urocanic acid salt and the urocanic acid amide of formula (I) excel in thermal and light stability, and are greater in the coefficient of light absorption in the ultraviolet section 2 to 3 times than the conventional absorbents, and also higher in the water solubility 2 to 10 times than the above, and quite free from toxic character, and have such advantages as they can be handled with safety. Therefore, it can remarkably prevent discolouration of the colour printing picture to improve the fastness of printing surface picture. (6pp Dwg.No.0/0)</p>				

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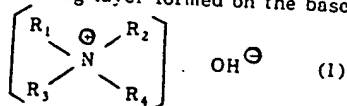
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84-315674/51 A97 E16 F09 G05 P75 (E14) CANO 27.04.83
 CANON KK *J5 9198-187-A
 27.04.83-JP-072967 (09.11.84) B41m-05 D21h-01/28 D21h-03/12
 Ink jet recording material - contains quat. ammonium hydroxide

C84-134737

A recording material to be used with an ink jet contains a quaternary ammonium hydroxide of formula (I) in the base material or in a coating layer formed on the base material.



R₁₋₄ = alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl or dodecyl), an alcohol gp. (e.g. 2-hydroxyethyl or polyoxyethylene), an ether gp. an aromatic gp. (e.g. benzyl) etc.

ADVANTAGES

The material rapidly absorb ink but does not bleed even when different colours of recording inks are applied on the same place within a short period of time. It therefore provides sharp images of high definition.

A(11-C4A, 12-W7F) E(10-A22) F(3-G, 5-A6D) G(5-F)

485

The material has an excellent light- and water-resistance.

TYPICAL QUAT. AMMONIUM CPD.

Tetra-2-hydroxyethyl ammonium hydroxide.

MANUFACTURE

The base material is, e.g., fabric, resin film or synthetic paper, etc. and (I) is added as an aq. soln. to a base material, e.g. in a paper-making process.

Alternatively, the base material is post-treated by dipping in a soln. contg. (I) or (I) is added to a coating.

The content of (I) in the aq. soln. is 0.05-2 wt. % and the content in the coating is 0.03-5 wt. %.

In addn. to (I) the casting contains (e.g., clay, talc or titanium oxide), water-soluble polymers, (e.g. gelatin, or polyvinyl alcohol), organic solvent-soluble polymers (e.g., polyvinyl butyral or PVC) a pH adjuster, antifoamers, lubricants, etc.

The content of (I) in the base material is 0.5-2 wt. %, since too high a content lowers the absorptivity of ink. (4ppw-90WA0/0).

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JA 0053563
MAR 1984

<p>84-116705/19 A97 G02 DNTG 20.09.82 DAINIPPON TORYO KK (MATU) *J5 9053-563-A 20.09.82-JP-163350 (28.03.84) C09d:11 Ink compsn. for ink jet printer - comprises water-soluble dye, wetting agent, water and water-soluble melamine cpd.</p>	<p>A(4-D5, 5-B2, 5-H3, 5-H4, 10-EBC, 12-W7D) G(2-A4A) 3 2 8</p>
<p>C84-049113 Full Patentees: Dainippon Tōnyo KK; Matsushita Elec. Ind. KK.</p> <p>An ink compsn. for ink jet printer comprises: (A) 0.1-15 wt.% of a water-soluble dye; (B) 5-40 wt.% of a wetting agent; (C) water; (D) 0.1-5 wt.% of a water-soluble melamine cpd. and opt. (E) a quencher.</p> <p>ADVANTAGE The compsn. is used for a long period of time without plugging the nozzle of the ink jet printer to provide printed images with very high light fastness.</p> <p>MATERIALS (A) is a water-soluble acid or direct dye. (B) is e.g. diethylene-, triethylene-, polyethylene- or propylene-glycol, glycerin, ethylene glycol monomethyl</p>	<p>ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, tripropylene glycol methyl ether, hydroxy-(1-4C alkyl) formamide or N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone oligomer. (D) is e.g. hexamethoxymethyl melamine or hexamethoxymethylol melamine. An insufficient amt. of (D) provides poor light fastness and an excess amt. of (D) forms pptes. to plug the nozzle. (E) is pref. KI, KBr, KCl, KSCN, CoSO₄, CuSO₄, NiSO₄, FeSO₄ or Ni oxalate. (6ppW 59NMDwgNo0/0).</p> <p>J59053563-A</p>

<p>84-116704/19 A97 G02 DNTD 20.09.82 DAINIPPON TORYO KK (MATU) *J5 9053-562-A 20.09.82-JP-163349 (28.03.84) C09d-11 Ink compsn. for ink jet printer - comprises water-soluble dye, wetting agent, water and e.g. chromium trichloride</p>	<p>A(4-D5, 5-H3, 5-H4, 12-W7D) G(2-A4A)</p> <p>327</p>
<p>C84-049112 An ink compsn. for ink jet printer comprises:</p> <p>(A) 0.1-15 wt.% of a water-soluble dye; (B) 5-40 wt.% of a wetting agent; (C) water; (D) 0.1-5 wt.% of water-soluble phosphomolybdic acid, phosphotungstic acid and/or CrCl₃ and opt. (E) a quencher.</p> <p>ADVANTAGE The compsn. is used for a long period of time without plugging the nozzle of the ink jet printer to provide printed images with high light fastness. The effect of (D) is promoted for dyes having poor light fastness.</p> <p>MATERIALS (A) is a water-soluble acid or direct dye.</p>	<p>(B) is e.g. diethylene-, triethylene-, polyethylene- or propylene glycol, glycerin, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, tripropylene glycol methyl ether, hydroxy-(1-4 C alkyl)formamide or N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone oligomer. (E) is e.g. KI, KBr, KCl, KSCN, CoSO₄, CuSO₄, FeSO₄ or Ni oxalate (6ppw 59NMDwgNo0/0)</p> <p>Full Patentees: Dainippon Toryo KK; Matsushita Elec. Ind. KK.</p> <p>J59053562-A</p>